THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

iled Paraguans and their Hopes for Lopez's all-Additional Particulars of the War et Lane, at Pernambuco-Departure for e Seene of Action-Lopez's Tactics of Deneal of the United States at Pernam-

OUR BURNOS AYRES CORRESPONDENCE.

nt Joy of Hundreds of Exiled Paraguans—Hope: for the Triumph of the United States. to banished and discontented Paraguans here (numug some two hundred) are in a high state of glee at respect of a visit to their shores by a Yankee squad-

and have magnified the reports to the extent of the OUR PERNAMBUOO CORRESPONDENCE. PERNAMBUCO, Braz , Nov. 20, 1858.

403 Ayres—C ew all well—Meeting the Harriet Lane— Water With at Ceara—Government Supply of Coal ming Out-No Pight Expected in Paraguay-Opinion Lopes's Want of Pluck-Health of Pernambuco-wkets-Compliment to Ex-Consul Clements, of the

The United States war steamer Fulton, Captain Almy, which constitutes a part of the Paraguay Expedition, arrived here yesterday, and is now taking in coals. She will sail hence for Buenos Ayres on the 26th inst.

Her officers and crew are enjoying fine health, and are of course, in most excellent spirits. Coming down from Barbadoes, the Fulton encountered heavy head winds, heavy sea and a strong current; and running short of coals was compelled to put into Maran am, where she was so fortunate as to be able to purchase a'l she needed at As she came out of the harbor of Maranham she met

the Harriet Lane going in. The Harriet Lane had experienced the same difficulties

and was going in for coals. [As a ready reported in the

Ceara, a few days' run from this port, on the 6th inst. She has not yet arrived here, though b th she and the Harriet I are are hourly expected. [Already reported in

There are about eight hundred tons of coa's in the pos-session of Mr. Stepp, the American Casul e coor the use of the Paraguay Expedition. These coals will all be used by the vessels on their downed a bound trip, and but for those purchased at Maranham and Cears, would have been whelly inadequate to the wants of the ex-

Pernambuce is eminently suited for a coaling depot, and sthere is scarcely a doubt but all these steamers will be returning home, in two or three months at furthest, government should at once send down a thousand or fifteen hundred tons for their supply.

There will be no fight in Paraguay. The first appearance of our fleet in size waters of the Rio Paraguay will be the signal for Mr. Lopez to "come down."

The health of Pernambuco continues good.

The weather has greatly moderated during the past four tays, and the various branches of business are actively prosecuted. Sugar is coming in from the atterior in large quantities, and the mart of Pernambuco is gall life and activity.

presecuted. Sugar recently sprung up in this province detween the President and the French Consul, originating in the interference of the Brazilian authorities in the management of the estate of a doceased countryman of the Consul has been sustained by his Minister at Rio de Janeiro, and a formidable French brig of war made her appearance in these waters to-day. I understand, however, that during the past few days the misuaderstanding has been in a fair way of adjustment.

Mr. Clements, the ex-American Consul here, left for his home in Washington, on the English steamer, a few days ago, his successor. Mr. Stepp, having entered upon his duties on the 20th ultime. The following complimentary correspondence transpired between Mr. C. and the merchants here previous to his departure:—

ENTER TO MR. CLEMENSE.

Permaneco, Oct 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR—It was with the greatest regret that we heard of your determination, expressed many months since, of tender is your resignation of the post which you have so honorably filled; but now that we see it has been accepted by the State Department and a successor sent out, we feel very great pleasure in assuring you of our entire satisfaction, both as American transming you of our entire satisfaction, both as American real manner in which you have fulfilled the duties appertaining to the Consultate, and also in expressing to you cur hearly thanks for remaining in charge of the office so long after your resignation, and at so great a sarrifacto you preminirily, and in the farmore important matter of health. The United States government having for some years been unfortunate in the choice of representatives to this port, makes us the more regret the loss of a gentleman whom we not only could respect as a most efficient public officer, but also esteem as a personal friend. You take with you our best wishes for your success and prosperity, and we trust the Department will fully appreciate your valuable services as United States Consul in Pernambuco. Whining

PARAGUAY SQUADRON, PRINAMSUCO, 1 Nov. 26, 1858.

Second Coaling of the Fulton-A Government Overright in not Having a Supply of Fuel-Delay by the Southeast Trade Winds and Equatorial Adverse Currents-Good Performance of the Water Witch-Sympathy of the Brasilians and Foreigners with our Objects-Probable Tactics of Lopes-The Fulion to take Commissioner Howlin up Parana-Distance from Buenos Ayre:-Ercellen

eer steamers of this squadro -Fulton, Water Witch and Harriet Lane-have at length reached their se cond regular coaling station at this place. Their probeen unavoidably delayed by getting out of fuel and being obliged to stop on the way for a fresh supply. It was certainly a miscalculation on the part of these i authority to expect either of the above named year is to make the passage from Barbadoes to Pernambuco without

At certain seasons of the year possibly it might be done with case by steamers of even their limited capacity for carrying fuel. In the present instance, however, all those vessels encountered, during most of the passage

those vessels encountered, during most of the passage, strong southeasterly trades, blowing even across the line, and keeping up a very heavy head sea. They experienced also the full strength of the equatorial current against them, which, a some places, was found to set to the northward and westward with the rapidity and force of the full stream. These combined obstacles utterly precised the possibility of either vessel reaching this point without obstaning an additional sumply of fuel. The fate of each has been nearly alike.

The Fulton, after buffetting the whole and weres for nearly two weeks, finding her coal rapidly diminishing, predently bore up, and ran back to Maranham.

The Harriet Lane, having exhausted her fuel, was obliged to return to the same port under sail. A few miles from the harbor she met the Fulton taking her denorture, and received a pilot from the latter vessel. When composited to furn back the Harriet Lane was to the southward of Cape St. Roune, and about a day's sail from Pernambuco.

she would have beaten the other we vessely con-siderably in the passage.

Both at Maranham and at this point the sensiron has been received with every demonstration of cordiality and good feeling by the Bearinan as well as foreign residents. They all seem to have learned the errand upon which we see bound. The former, mindful of their recent difficulties with Paragnay, are disposed to sympathise strongly with the objects of the expectation.

Falton and Water Witch leave here to morrow Per Fulton and Water Witch leave here to morrow the farriet lane will take her departure the first of noximek, is soon as she has finished cooling. The Inition will probably succeed in making the passage direct to the river La Inita, but the other two veners will be onlight on all at the Island of St. Catharines for coat. In consequence of the delay before mentioned the flag ship shorter, and Counsissioner Sowin on board, may not reach Monteviede before either of the steamers.

The Fulton has been designated as the vessel to take the Consmissioner up the Farama and Paragnay rivers to Armeron, the capital of Paragnay. She will be ready to preced momediately after her arrived, epon receiving the remainder of her battery—two nine and one deven inchable fluors—if on the store ship Supply.

The distance to be travelled from Success Ayres is upwards of 1,000 miles, and the trip will no doubt be a nevel and interesting one to all parties on board.

The health of the squadron continues extraordinarily

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE. UNITED STATES STRAMER WATER WITCH, }
PERNAMENCO, Nov. 26, 1858. }
The United States Steamer Water Witch Arrived at Per nambuco-Meeting with the Futton in Port-All Well on

Both Vestels—Lists of Officers.
This vessel arrived at this place from Ceara after a passage of three days and a half, and found the United States steamer Fulton here, en route for Paragony. All well on heard both vessely.

I send you a list of officers of both. The two leave for St. Catharines as soon as they have

P. Hulle; Purser's Clerk—J. Gienn.

OFFICIES OF THE WATER-WITCH.

Lieutenant Commanding—Robert B. Pegram; Lieutenants—
Alphonse Barbot, Dulany A. Forrest, Francis B. Baker,
Edward T. Spedders; Fassed Assistant Surgeon—Charles
F. Fabs; Purser (acting)—Thomas M. Brower; Senior Engineer—William C. Wheeler; Second Assistant—Robert W.
McLierry; Third Assistants—B. B. H. Wharton, B. E. Chassising, Charles A. Chipley; Captain's Clerk—John C. Pegram.

OUR. PERNAMBICO, CORRESPONDENCE. OUR PERNAMBUCO CORRESPONDENCE.

PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL, Nov. 29, 1858. Sailing of the Fulton, Water Witch and Harriet Lane Was Steamers—All on Board Rejoicing—Excellent Health of the Crews—Good Weather. I have to inform you that the Fulton, Water Witch and

Harriet Lane have taken in a supply of coals here, and gone upon their way rejoicing.

The Fulton and Water Witch left at six o'clock P. M. the 26th inst., and the Harriet Lane at 6 P. M. last evening. The health of all on board is remarkably good.

The health of Pernambuco is now quite good.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS IN TOWN.

Movements of Senator Douglas, Speaker Orr and Gen. Sam Houston.

SPEAKER ORR AT THE CITY HALL. CONGRATULATORY SPEECH BY MAYOR TIEMANN, AND REPLY OF MR. ORR—SHAKING HANDS WITH THE SPEAKER—HEARTY WELCOME—VISIT TO WAL-

LACK'S THEATRE, ETC.
The metropolis is in "high feather" just now. In addition to the numerous members of Congress passing their vacation, as only M. C.'s know how to do so, we have no less than three Presidential aspirants amongst us-Senators Douglas and Houston and Speaker Orr. The eyes of four millions of voters, like the forty centuries from the tops of the Pyramids, are upon them. What are they doing? How are they received? What do they say?

The reception by Speaker Orr of his friends in the city took place yesterday morning in the chamber of the Board of Aidermen, agreeably to the following advertisement.—
The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to receive the Hon. James L. Orr. Speaker of the rational House of Representatives, and to tender to him the hapitalities of the city, would announce that Thurslay, the 3th inst. between the hours of noon and 10 o'clock P.M., has been designated by him as the most convenient for the reception of his friends and others of citizons. The reception will take place in the Chamber of the Baard of Aldermen, City Hall. New York, Dec. 28, 1838.

MICHAEL TUOMEY, F. I. A. BOOLE, Com. of Board of Aldermen.
E. C. REED,
THOMAS DUNN.
JOHN O. FRASER,
SEYMOUR A. SUNCE, Com. of Board of Councilmen.
SEYMOUR A. SUNCE, Com. of Board of Councilmen.
Seymour of the fire, rendered it necessary to receive the of Aldermen, agreeably to the following advertisement:-

sequence of the fire, rendered it necessary to receive the guest in the Aldermen's chamber, and by the time desig-nated quite a crowd had besieged the door. Meanwhile, part of the Committee of the Common Council-Mesers, Tuomey and Boole—accompanied by Hou. John Cochrane, waited upon the Speaker at his hotel for the purpose of escorting him to the Hall, and together they arrived at half-past twelve. Mr. Orr was immediately shown into the Mayor's office, and after a short talk with Mr. Tiemann was accompanied by his Honor to the Aldermen's room, considerately heated for the occasion. The anxious democracy, though packed near the door, allowed the guest to mel through like quicksliver, but filled up the gap behind like the rush of waters in a break of the Eric Canal. Policemen were, however, judiciously stationed so as to direct the movements of the crowd in a continuous circle in front him and shake hands with him. Mr. Orr stood at the left of the President's desk, the Mayor facing him, and after partial quiet had been restored, Mayor Tiemann addressed

him as follows:—

MAYON HEMANN'S WELFOODS.

Hoxomen Sin.—On behalf of the Common Council of the city of New York, it is my pleasing duty to welcome you here, and tender you the freedom of the city. I am happy to be the channel of this communication in extending you these hospitalines. Our city, sir, is the capital, not only of New York State, but of the United States, and is therefore always prominent in welcoming the good and great of every perton of the Union and of the world. On behalf of this city, sir, allow me to tender you its hospitalities. (Applause.)

SPEAUND ORDE'S EXPLY. Mr. Our, as soon as the applause bad subsided, said:-

At the conclusion of Mr. Cer's reply, a large number of catzens generally passed by, availing themselves of the opportunity of shaking the Speaker heartily by the hand as they passed. Among those who offered their congrate lations were Police Commissioners Stillwell and Ward Phelps, and various members of the city government.

A pance in the proceedings occurring, Mayor Tiemann estingly notified those outside the railing that "though Mr. Orr was a Southerner he was not afraid of New York ers." at which a general laugh ensued, and somebody responded that " New Yorkers were not afraid of Mr his appearance, looking as smiling as if he had but just got his appointment, and shaking the Speaker as cordially eroment at his disposal. So the visitors kept pouring inemetimes in large numbers and occasionally by singles despicable walking, which, no doubt, deterred many from oming. The Speaker filled up the time in agreeable conthat, owing to the unpropilious weather, it would be best o defer until pext summer the contemplated visit to the

nest in their power to make the visit agreeable when ser Mr. Oer should be inclined to ento he was encurted to the New York Hotel by the cour

o witness the mesterly Shylock of Mr. Wallack, Sen. In the private box a migned him were Hon. John Cochrane there. The party did not enter until the first act was senty over: and whether they were not known or the or that it was so intended, their entrance was unnoticed as was also their exit, except by a few who knew them personally. Speaker Orr leaves fown to morrow, in spite if earnest invitations for him to forego sufficient of his official doty as to allow of his stay to witness a New York

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON IN THE CITY. Among the number o great men now on visit to our ity is the distinguished Senator from Texas, General Sam Houston. The General left Washington on Lucwlay. passed the night over in Philadelphia arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, and drove quietly up to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will romain till Saturday, and no

improbably till Monday. In his journey here he caught cold, which caused him violent pain under his left to that he was redisposed for company eening of his arrival. Yesterday, however, be was in excellent health, and though now upwards of sixty-five years of age, his countenance had all the

bloom of base and hearty manhood.

The General's present visit is understood to be private, to his friends, and his last visit to the metropolis of the Union. At the expiration of his Senatorial term in the present Congress Le returns to Texas, never more, he says, to take part in public business. Having spent forty-ave years of his life in the service of his country in some capacity or other, he claims the right of disposing of the remainder of his days, and retiring to Cedar Point—to that little farm of his of about 4,000 acres, at the head of Galveston Bay, where he will tend his ficecy flocks and enjoy the quiet and sweets of pasteral life.

On the subject of the Presidency the General disclaims all ambition for such an honor, and says he would accept of no such position, even though it were unanimously ac corded to him. The redemption of Mexico from anarchy and devastation is the only theme that seems to touch what remains of ambition in his heart; but his advancing years and the claims of family and home fireside overwhelm even that. The General is unquestionably sincere in cla ming retirement; but his numerous friends have a voice in the matter they think, and while he is still nation. For some time back there has been considerable life among them, and they are spreading broadcast

General SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Texas. General JOHN E. WOOL, of New York.

THE JACKSON DEMOCRACY AND CUBA Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas.

General SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Texas. General JOHN E. WOOL, of New York.

THE JACKSON DEMOCRACY AND NO MORE LAND SPECULATION.
FOR PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Texas. JOHN E. WOOL, of New York.

The above and other tickets, with the same names and for the same positions, have been widely circulated in this and other States, and seem to meet with a good re-

upon the General since his arrival here, and the warmth of their affection, should force the conclusion upon the General's mind that, whether he think it or not, his friends have not made up their minds to see him retire to herding his sheep by the lovely lakes that surround his ine estate, however tempting may be the innocent bleating of lambs contrasted with the growling of the wolves that surround the Presidential chair.

WHAT IS SENATOR DOUGLAS DOING?

Senator Douglas was engaged, with his lovely and accomplished wife, all day yesterday and last evening, receiving their many personal friends. It was a source of some wonder to many that the Judge had no public engagements for the day. Some wendered whether he was to remain unnoticed, others whether he was preparing his speech to be delivered to-day, and others whether he was arranging his last will and testament previous to his return to Washington and meeting Mesers. Slidelt and lones. But the fact was, that he was simply sitting in his private parlor at the Everett House, scanning cards brought by the waiters, saying: "Show the gentlemantin," or, shaking him by the hand, "How do you do, sir," or " My dear sir, this is my friend Mr. Smith;" or perhaps he was engaged in carnest conversation with some of the upon him and his wife as personal friends. Among these were Wm. B. Astor; Captain Shestakoff, of the Russian navy; Wilson G. Bunt; General Herran, New Isane Townsend, Cyrus W. Field, and many others. Mr. Donglas found time to pass a word with all, and did table. His Southern tour has evidently agreed with him as be has grown somewhat stooter. He thinks the late ception at New Orleans he does not seem to know what to make of it, and is said to be much gratified at the courtesy with which his exposition of popular soverementy

was received. Mrs. Douglas received her numerous viciters with and form urbanity, and won all hearts by the case and grace with which she entertained her guests.

To day Mr. Douglas will receive his friends at the City Hall, in accordance with the following assouncement:-

and Bo'clock F. M., to receive such of the fellow citizens of lew York as may bonne him with a coll.

JOHN J. BRADLEY.

JOHN J. BRADLEY.

JOHN V. AN TINE,

THOMAS M. SPEDON,

JOHN V. AN TINE,

THOMAS STEPHESS,

A. J. McCARTHY,

OKORGE STARR.

John Committee of the Common Cosmell.

This evening the Judge will be honored with a grand

enade by one of our finest bonds, on which occasion he is expected to speak. There is a seperal anxiety and cosense stone between Fourteenth street, and the Property House will be filled with speciators. In the house named ten, why should not Mr. Douglast be able to inske a good

OUR ST. THOMAS CORRESPONDENCE. Arrival of the Atlanta at St. Thomas Short of Cast-Har Reception-Health of Gen. Pacs, de. UNITED STATES STRASSHIP ATLANTA, | St. THOMAS, INC. 14, 1858.

Here we are since the 12th at five P. M. The harribet the officers of your splendid militia are yet fresh in our ears. We have New York in our hearts, and feel harpy to be in the States encore, since we are under the stars uncoushed hespitality of the free country.

The Atlanta after all proves to be a fine vessel, and be we have had heaven's weather all the time, with amouth was and everything pleasant. Such a lucky trip was never made before and one of our party remarks that it is because " Comes goes with us."

The injury which General Pace sustained in his foot how the foot, and was opened on the second day out. A small slough appeared just back of the second tre, but his rescen of the rone when the accident occurred, has been supporating tracky, and now presents a healthy granulating surface. At no time has the General completined or pain, and with the execution of the presentary confinement, appears to suffer none at al. His general health has been

appears to suffer some at all. His general health host been all the time very goos.

To this good result our communiont, Ridgely, and all and every one of the outers, have greatly contributed, with a kindness and such attentions that only we, who have encoved the reasing, can duly appreciate. There is nothing on loand they have not put at his disposal, and be earst that hever non-could, floid better the wishes of the United States government than they have done.

Why we are as St. Thomas you may perhaps, be curstoned between the could not be to the country of the period of the Country of the country

come the President (Paer), as they called him. Yesterday was a joir de fele-salutes, flags, illuminations, bonines, hurrales &c. &c.

The fortress was the first to due its guns in full display, and Governor Berg the first to come on bourd and pay his respects to his old friend, Con. Paez. After him came—who shall I say—the whole town, in yow bosts, with the ban-ners, permants and lags of every nation, while the recochant vessels fired a modest salute with their signal guns. Dispers and parties we have plenty, but we must go, our captain being descrous not to lose one minute more than is absolutely necessary.

We will leave to incorrow at surrise. Of general news your own correspondent will write enough, I think, but

THE LAW COURTS.

Statistics of the Business of the Year 1858.

In accordance with the rule which we established so years ago, we furnish the readers of the Herath with a tabular epitome of the amount of business transacted in the law courts during the past twelve menths. These pro ceedings embrace matters of importance to all classes of

To the judges and the several officials of the respective departments, and their assistants, we acknowledge our mdebtedness for the courtesies extended to our law reporter, who in the course of more than nine years has invariably found them willing to facilitate him in his duties.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Fresading Judge of this court, Kennett G. White, Eq., Clerk.

Richard E. Stilwell, Esq., Deputy Clerk.

Within the last year there have been commenced on the common law side of this court 294 suits, of which 29 were tried, 63 discontinued, and 15 in which defaults were entered.

ontered.
On the equity side 70 suits were commenced, 24 of which were heard on motions for injunctions, 21 were granted

were heard on motions for injunctions, 21 were granted and 2 denied.

In Admiralty, on appeal from the District Court, 24 cases were brought, and 12 cases heard and decided.

Fifty eight indictments have been found, and 33 tried. Seven appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court. During the year 1858 Jodge Nelson was sitting in the Supreme Court of the United States during the months of January, February, April, May and December, and as Circuit Judge, also held terms of the Circuit Court in Vermont, Connecticut and in the Northern district of this State. During Judge Nelson's absence from the district the court was held by District Judges Betts, Ingersoll and Hall.

ENITED STATES COUNDSTONEE'S COURT.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

ENHIED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Kenneth G. White, Esq., and Richard E. Stilwell, Esq., have issued, during the year 1838, 117 warrants for various offences committed against the laws of the United States—for murder, being engaged in the slave trade, sanugaling, counterfeiting, cruel and unoval panishment, assault with dangerous weapons on the high seas, larcony, opening letters, revolt, desertion, obstructing United States officers—a large proportion of which were sent before the Grand Jury for their action thereon.

officer—a large proportion of which were sent before the Grand Jury for their action thereon.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Bistrict Judge—Hon. Samuel R. Betts: Clerk—George F. Betts. Eag. Deputy Circk—George W. Morton, Esq.
From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1858, 341 saids were instituted on the Admiralty side of the District Court. These suits were on bottomry bonds, bills of lading, charter parties, marrine bypothecation, seamen's wages, collisions, personal losses at sea, salvage, and seizures under the revenue laws, &c.
Of the above number instituted, there have been heard and dually disposed of 101, and there are yet remaining on the cocket, and not brought to a hearing, 240.
On the common law side of the District Court there were instituted 32 suits; of these 8 were disposed of and 24 are still pending.
On the criminal side of the District Court there were presented 31 indictments. Of these 24 have been tried and disposed of, and 7 remain to be tried.
Owing to the accumulation and pressure of public business, and the sitting of the Circuit Court, the Hon. Nathan K. Hall, of the Northern dearest of New York, and the Hon. Chas. A Ingersoil, of Connection, continue to hold the Circuit and District Courts, in connection with Judge Betts, being designated and appointed thereto under the acts of July, 1850, and April, 1852.
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

acts of July, 1850, and April, 1852.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

George F. Beits, E-q.; George W. Morton, E-q.; Joseph Bridgham, E-q. United States Commissioners.

The Commissioners, Messus, Morton, Betts and Bridgham, issued 120 warrants during the year. These were on complaints of naurder, manistaghter, slave trade, rangeling, counterfolding, assault with dangerous weapons, cruel and unusual punishment, endeavor to make revoit, farony on the high seas.

Many of these cases were taken before the Grand Jury in session at the time of issuing the warrants, and were disposed of by indictments being found or the complaints dismissed.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN THE YEAR 1838.

Henry F. Brownson, Obadiah S. Baker, Asahel Back, George H. Bisell, Rufus G. Boardslee, John Cochrane, George W. Cook, William S. Corstant, James B. Craig, Oliver Dyer, Van Buren Densigw, John Erying, Jr., Asahan C. Evelith, Joseph Harron, John W. Ireand, James A. Lowe, Pobt. Lavigntone, Guy R. Pelton, David C. Ringland, Daniel S. Riodle, James C. Rice, Robert Roosev ett, Thomas B. Robleron, William Stanley, Elliott F. Shepard, Lewis S. Thomas. George Thompson, Henry A. Tailer.

A Tabler.

INITIO STATES DISTRICT ATFORNEY'S OFFICE.

How. Therefore Sudgwick, United States District Autorney, sweep in office January 11, 1838; Charles H. Hunt,
Esq., appointed May 14, 1858, Janes F. Dwight, Esq., appointed January 18, 1838, Assistants, Messre. Rodney
J. Maconbor, Leopoid C. Newman, Frederick E. Westbrook, Thomas Beeley, James W. McCartly and William
Warburst, Clerke; John Murphy, Messenger.

Number of complaints entertained and criminal warrants obtained thereon, from January 1, 1858, to December 30, 1858—256.

In the decreasing are included offences under the United

0. 1858—236. The foregoing are included offences under the United a staticts against the slave trade, counterfeiting, ling Fost Office robberts and embezzlements, forgepablic vocalers, embezzlements of public funds, i.e., and offences on the high seas coming under the raity parallelelon of the United States, such as large manufactor, despectors assaults, cruel and unpunishments by officers of American vessels, revoltantity, &c., &c., and is suits commenced during the same period—150.

ad thereon—91.

Suits brought against Collectors of the Port, and de-nded by United States Attorney—78.

There are suits brought against Collectors on account of its done by them in the discharge of their official duties, and to recover excess of deties past under protest.

Number of pentions made to the Scarctary of the Trea-ity for the remission of forfeiture of goods, or vessels based for violation of the receipte laws—19.

Warrante of remission granted—8.

The above statements do not include suits pending on

barged with crime.
SUFREME COURT—GENERAL TRIM.
Judges Hon Henry E. Davies, Prending Justice; Hon.
hov. W. Clerke, Ron. Dand. P. Ingraham. Hon. Jouan trier of the Supreme Court and Court of Oyer and Tor-mber, Mr. Harry Bertholf. miser, Mr. Harry Bertholf.
The number of cases argued and determined during
the year 1958, including non-commercial motions, were No. of stretents admitted to

Cases argues and decided.

Echroscy term. 74 February term. 35
May term. 34 May term. 53
September term. 17
November term. 17
November term. 19
Judge Bosseveit returns from the Court of Appeals, and will be the Presiding Justice for the year 1859.

It is expected that on the Elist of December (this day), he last of the term. the last of the term, over fifty causes already arg be decided by the Judges at General Term. SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

-Vacation.

SUTREME COURT - SPECIAL YEAR.

The same Judges, W. Sterling Vard, Esq., Glork,
Shar January last there have been about four hundred
cases deposed of in this branch of the court. Justice
lavies presided at the January term and called the calendar through, disposing of seventy six cases, among which
work lyre vs. lighter, relating in the ownership of sundry
letters written by Ceneral Testington, Missian vs. Beidon, People vs. Lowber, Serzer vs. Mah, Winslow vs.

Winslow, S. A.

indices, Ac., Ac.
The next term of the court held a March was presided

esed of.

The April term was presided over by Justice Clerke The April term was presided over by fastice Clerke. An one the cause disposed or were — Cratter vs. Bermen, a very Reported case, involving the principle of uses and treets, and by the decision of which the binintiff society to heavel \$26,600 a very. Hardley vs. Mayer, Hay vs. Hall, Knickerbecker Building Association vs. Collingwood, Hay ward vs. Shaw. Beach vs. Bay State Stembers Company, Propile ex rel. of Frederica Newlinger vs. Madante Restell, to compel the latter to restore a child that she had disposed of, &c. Fifty-five causes were disposed of at this term. is term. The next term was in Jone, Justice Ingraham presiding.

The next term was in Jone, Justice lograham presiding. The calcular at this term was very heavy, the Jonge, however, called the calcular through, and disposed of seventy hine cases, among which were People or red. Metrath vs. Skidmere, Terry vs. the Mayor, deciding that plaintiff, as a taxpayer, could not maintain an action against the city, where the latter, in its legislative capacity, leased certain property for benevolent purposes. The Datrict Attorney has since presented the names of the defendants as indicted officials. People vs. Lowber, Brown vs. Brown, Brower vs. Marine Bank of Georgia, Noble vs. Parker, Ac.

The succeeding term was not held until October, when leater Sutherland again precided. The heavy cases disposed of at this term were Whitney vs. Harlem Railroad

Company, in which the Court delivered a full and comprehensive written opinion; People ex rel. McConnell vs. McI herson, deciding the right of appointment of District Court clerks; the People ex rel. Taylor vs. the Mayor, &c., Lavis vs. Fish, which occupied the Court for six days, and notwithstanding the lengthy cases heard, the Court disposed of thirty five causes at this term.

At the Becember term, just closed, Justice Davies presided. The term continued but three-weeks, yet the Court disposed of Seventy cases, besides hearing McAdam vs. Board of Canvassers, Cumberland Coal Company, which occupied the Court four days; Wetmore vs. Law, involving the right of defendant to lay the track of the Ninth Avenue Railroad.

A general summary shows that nearly four hundred cases have been disposed of in this branch of the court since January last.

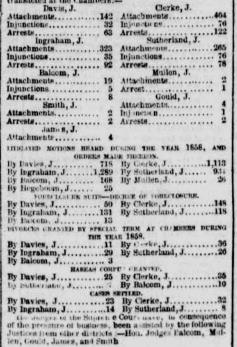
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Since January 1821.

Suprime Court—Chambers.

The same Judges. Clerk—Richard C. Beamish, Esq.

The annexed is the annual statement of the busine transacted at the Chambers.—



Justices—Hen. Joseph S. Bosworth. Chief Justices—Hen. John Slosson, Hen. Murray Hoffman, Hon. Lewis B. Wooderff. Hon. Edwards Pierrepoint and Hon. James Moncrief.*

Moncrief.*

Gerk.—George T. Maxwell, Esq., attends at trial term, Part I.* Deputy Clerk.—Henry H. Rice, Esq. Clerk of General Term.—Robert D. Livingston, Esq. Clerk of Part 2, Trial Term.—Wm. Havland, Esq. Clerk of Special term.—Wm. P. Br. man, Esq. Equity Clerk.—Jesse Oak ley, Faq. Naturalization Clerk.—Feter Lemon, Esq. Recovering Clerk.—Charles K. Taylor, Esq. Docket Clerk.—George Cadle Esq.

The m mber of causes tried and referred, complaints dismissed, inquests taken and cases dismissed, were as follows:—

Mr. Moncrief was elected to fill a vacasey occasioned the death of Chief Justice Duer.

posed of during the year 1855 was. 2,400
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Judger—Lion, Charles P. Daly, First Judge; Hon. John R. Strady, Hon. Henry Hilton. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Eng., Clerk.
General Teams.—Number of causes on the calendars, for argument, on appeal from Marine and District Courts, and trem Judgments of the Common Pleas, and orders of special terms, Sc. 512
Septemat. Teams.—Number of causes on the calendar to triol by jury 2,708
Number disposed of 2,188
Number of causes on the calendar for trial by the tasks. granted and entered.

Number of orders granted to examine judgment debto
in proceedings supplemental to execution, including orde
in the Marine and District Court judgments.

2.8
Insolvent and imprisoned debtors discharged on also rorces granted imber of applications for citizenship... imber admitted

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Appeals from special term.
Number of causes argued and decided at general This court has been open for the transaction of business very day during the year, except Sandays and the usua

STENT OF THE STORM-THE CITY RAILROADS-SCENES ON THE AVENUES—LADIES SHOPPING, ETC. The snow storm that visited this city on Wednesday at seems to have spent its fury mainly on the Metropolis. and did not cover as large an extent of country as any of the great storms of last year. At Philadelphia, where it nches, but to the north and east of us it amounted to a mere sprinkle. In this city, where it had not drifted? there was about one foot of snow-just enough to ensure unpleasant walking for some time to come without being

enough for one of those grand sleighing carnivals which

form so peculiar a feature of our Metropolitan life. The city railroads were much impeded yesterday, and turing the morping all of them were compelled to put on double teams and reduce the number of car's one ball. Later in the day, after the tracks had been liberally sprinkled with salt, the usual two herse teams were resumed, to the great relief of the patrons or the road, to whom the renction of the number of the curs was a serious poisance, from the overcrowling it occusioned.

ple are not prepared for sleighing frolies until after New Year's, when a good snow storm is anxiously prayed for by all the beaux and beller, and Young New York is in a ever of excitement about cutters, fast horses, builato robes, and the erinoline that is to make wen of them with toked for their were not wanting persons who could take advantage of it as many did yesterday after noon. There was a very fair display on the avenue fancy teams dushing cutters and "breakneck" deight of every variety; but in the city proper the and the few rash parties who ventured out in sleight after jolting over the rough stones of the sale streets or their horses heads bome and put up their "runners" for more propilities season. Even the "roughs," who are wept to hire all the cracy sleds and broken down horses when a snew comes, to make "night hideons" by the bowling, were musting just night, to the great delight of

nost of our citizens. Storokeepers do not like it, as it in terferes to an extent people little dream of with the retail heliday trade of the city. The loss to storekeepers is extimated by tens of thousands of dollars, as the ladies, all of whom have a passion for shopping, especially about hole day times, cannot resist the temptation to do so when the other is fine and the store windows so attractive. The bakers, the confectioners, the lewelry and fancy goods dealers, as well as the ladier, have all reason to regret the

MODERN ENTERPRISE.

THE GRAND FROJECTS OF THE AGE.

THE OLD GIANTS OF PRONE.

Crossing the Continents Piercing the Mountains Connecting the Seas, and Annihilating Time and Space.

THE CYCLOPEAN UNDERTAKINGS OF THE DAY.

The Pacific Railroad-Suez Ship Canal-Ocean and Land Telegraphs-Niagara, Lake Erie and Michigan, Toronto and Georgian Bay, Laka Champlain and St. Lawrence, the Ohio Falls and the Nicaragua Ship Canals—The Alps, the Hoosac and the Bergen Tunnels—The Tehuantepec, the Honduras and the Central Mexican Railroads—The Victoria Bridge at Montreal.

Nearly a Thousand Million of Dollars Wanted.

We have prepared the following review of the great works that are projected, or are being actually in course f execution, at the present day, so as to enable our readers to form some conception of the enterprise and activity

The two great Anglo-Saxon nations, England and the of more im ortance to them respectively than any that was ever gained on the tented field. They are contending

for the trade of the Pacific, and the nation that succeeds is wanner it will have attained a triumph, the results of which will be file all attempts at an estimate. It is not alone on the Central American Isthmus that this question i to be decided. Over the continent of America the rails are to be laid that will connect the ports of the Pacific with those of the Atlantic. Our government was first in the field with its several corps of engineer officers, surveying the mest appropriate route for this great pational w rk, and Con, ress has been engaged during the present seesion in endeavoring to mature a plan for carrying out the enterprise. Three routes are proposed for the road—
a Southern one, crossing New Mexico at El Paso

a Southern one, crossing New Mexico at El Paso or Albuquerque; a Central one, crossing the Rocky Monatains at the South Pass; and a Northern one, starting from the head of lake Superior, and crossing Oregon to the Pacific. The probability is that one road only will be authorized by the prosent Congress, and that the selection of that road will be left to the Executive—if the road is to be built by the government—or to the contractors, if that mode of building it shall be preferred. The estimated cost of one road is a shall be preferred. The estimated cost of one road is a shall be preferred. The estimated cost of one road is a shall be preferred. The estimated cost of one road is a shall be preferred. The estimated cost of one road is a shall be preferred. The astronated tost of one road is a shall be preferred. The astronated tost of one road is a shall be preferred. The astronated tost of one road is a shall be preferred. The astronated tost of one road is a shall be preferred. The astronated tost of one road is a shall be preferred. The astronated tost of one road is a shall be preferred. The astronated tost of one road is a shall be preferred. The astronated tost of one road is a shall be preferred. The astronated tost of one road is a shall be preferred. The meantime will be a start of the road is the road of the road is a shall be preferred. dollars.

In the meantime, and while rival interests are

In the meantime, and while rival interests are contending in and out of Congress over the location of the road and the mode of building it, the British government has gone to work and sent out parties of engineers to survey a route from Lake Seperior, through its own territories, to the Pacific. This road would open the fertile valleys of the Saskatchewan and Red river of the North, make available the gold mining region of Fraser river, and divert the trade of the Pacific through the lakes to quobec. Thus there are in contemplation four routes to the Pacific over the continent, the average cost of which cannot be less than one hundred and dity millions of dollars, or six hundred millions for the whole.

That immense and all important work which has, from the time of the Pharaohs down to the present day, compied the attention of commercial nations, but fair to be come in our day an accomplished fact. We refer to the from Suez, at the head of the Red Sea, to the ancient port of Pelusium on the Mediterranean. The two continents of Asia are held together at this point by a mere ribbon of land-as seen in the mans-and which separates, by a strip of some ninety miles only, the waters of the Medicanal was commenced from the Nile to the Red Sea, and was finished five centuries before the Christian era; but some traces of it here and there, to attest the greatness of human enterprise, even in the far distant ages.

From the time of Louis XIV. to that of Louis Napoleon, the French government has occasionally turned its attention to the piercing of the isthmus by a ship canal, and thus reuniting the waters which geologists say once separated the continents of Africa and Asia. Of late years, owing to the immeuse movement of commerce to India. ments have bestirred themselves in the matter. The English have already built a railroad from Alexandria to Suez; and now, instead of sailing round the Cape of Good Hope, the vessels of the Australian and of the Peningolar and Oriental Steam Navigation companies ply to Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, and to Suez, on the Red Sea, sending their mails, passengers and freight across the fieldings held makes as our California measures do on the Panama route. By this means some mine thousand naives of navigation are saved, buring the first six months of 1857, the average value of Australian exports tions sent to England by each steamer on the route, was \$872,450; while for the next six months—so rapid was the growth of commerce by this route, and so immense were its advantages over the long searcate—the average value of the cargo of each steamer from Australia was \$1,226,600—showing an increase of nearly three-fold. While the revolution effected by this route between Europe and Asia and Australia was of so important a character, even with the great drawback of a double transbipment, it may be insigned how incalculably greater would be the effect of opening a ship canal through the latinums. Not morely a minute proportion of the commerce of the Fast, as now, would pass through it, but the whole of it—reaching thousands of roillotes a year—would pass through this canal, making Alexandria once more what she was in ages post—the great enleppid of the ratie of the last.

Within the last few years practical steps have been Hope, the vessels of the Australian and of the Peningular

THE BELLY CANALIZATION SCHEME. M Belly's pamphlet on the capalization of the Isthmu Par s publishers, gives what professes to be a complete considerations connected with the enterprise. Having had trement occasion to touch open the latter, we shall content ourselves for the present with a belef notice of the statutical data upon which this gigantic scheme is

point of distribution and the machanistible reservoir of the water destined for the supply of the canal for the two oceans. This lake is an interior sea, forty leagues in length by fifteen in breadth. Forty streams, of which several are navigable, discharge their waters into this magnificent basis. The take receives, besides, the overflowings of the higher lake of Managus through the river